VOL. XXI. NO. 7.

Hall would make every man his own Pope.

The Richmond Whig, of the 24th, says that

ice in that city is very scarce.

A storm passed over Richmond on the 24th

leveling the tents, and unroofing the hospital of

A white woman, named Mary Carrington, cut a Confederate soldier very severely with a hatchet, for insulting her in Richmond, on the

The Virginia State Convention, on the 22d

tructions as drill masters at the camp of instruc

-Hon. Jas. L. Onn -The Keowee Courie

says: "We are pleased to learn that this distin-guished gentleman has been appointed a member of the Confederate Congress, in the place of Judge

-MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS- FROM GEORGIA .-

The Jefferson Guards, who have been in camp here for several days past, took their departure

last Tuesday night.

A detachment of the Sparks Guards, with

small sprinkling of men for other companies, went

Several boxes of ball cartridges for the Ord-ance Department, a lot of tents and other camp quipage, formed part of the freight on the South

great quantity of saltpeter in Arkansas, Temes-see and Alabama, hopes that the people will com-mence manufacturing gunpowder immediately.

The Charleston Courier, of the 26th of June

miles. The shell is a very conical shell, with a

ally when it comes in contact with any hard sub-

tance. Many of them have been dug up by the Georgia troops stationed at Sewell's Point.

Our informant was shown one of these hand

ready for sea in a very short time. The Germa

town is also expected to be raised in a day or two, and can soon be got ready for sea. The Merrimac will be converted into a floating battery. The

gives the following war intelligence from a South

na train this morning .- Augusta Chronicle.

Withers, resigned."

ssed an act paying the cadets of the Virginia

VERREY and two of the DAILY..... 50 00 ates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber

POSTAGE.

The postage on the Weekly State Sentinel, and mail

THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any po for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. All subscriptions invariably in advance. Address RINGHAM & DOUGHTY, Indianapol

## Selected Miscellany.

From the South. A merchant of this city returned from a long business tour through North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, and who has had the best opportunities for observing the progress of events in the States, gives us much interesting info-

the necessity for separation from the North.

From the Potomac southward there is but one voice, and military preparations everywhere are of a formidable character. At Gettysburg, at the junction of the Petersburg, Weldon and Gaston Railroad, is the rendezvous for troops, where all are drilled preparatory to moving North, and where there are never less than 20,000 men at one time. The barracks form a camp three miles is length, where men are constantly arriving and departing, with all the pomp and circumstance of war. The State of North Carolina our informant considers the best armed of any in the Union.

The Arsenal at Fayetteville employs constantly

Carolina train this morning.—Augusta Chronicle.

—More Troops.—The Atlanta Volunteers passed through this city last night en route for the seat of war.—Augusta Chronicle.

—For Virginia.—The Columbia Guardian says: "We understand that four companies of the Hampton Legion leave for Virginia on Wecheston Courier, dated Norfolk, June 24, says:

—Vesser Raised.—A dispatch to the Charleston Courier, dated Norfolk, June 24, says:

"The war vessel Plymouth was raised at the Navy Yard yesterday. All else quiet here."

—The New Orleans Bulletin, referring to the The Arsenal at Fayetteville employs constantly 300 hands, turning out the most improved ear pons. To this point was removed all the ma chinery lately in the Government works at Har-per's Ferry, which would soon be in operation, and at Weldon our informant personally inspected 100,000 stand of arms in cases, awaiting the requi-ern stand-point:

The "Washington Artillery" of New Orleans, mostly made up of the merchants of that
ity, is the pride of the Southern army, being in

General Butler is said to be directing the Sou mond a few days ago with thirty two pieces of artillery, expecting orders to proceed to Manassas
Junction.

Taken as a whole, the Virginia troops are the
worst provided of any Southern State—secession
seeming to have taken them unawares. Many

the Rip Raps, he is enabled to give his directions as to the range of the gun after each discharge. The gange of the gun is about five miles and a themselves with fowling pieces, &c. In other stes there appeared to be no lack.
The unanimity of the North has its cour

The ununimity of the North has its counterpart in the South; and the enthusiasm pervades all classes. Southern men are represented as unable to comprehend the policy of the Federal Administration, seeming to regard the idea of coercing them into obedience, as the height of coercing them into obedience, as the height of absurdity. Everywhere the question is asked, "What does the North mean?" They ask no compromises — nothing except what Jefferson Davis demanded in his proclamation, viz: a peaceable separation. When asked if they would not be satisfied with guarantees from the North, or amendments to the Constitution, by which their rights should be more clearly recognized, there is but one voice—separation is their size qua non.

Respecting the whereabouts of the "Union Respecting the Respecting the White Respecting the Respecti

ook the foremost place in the Secession ranks.
Even after the Northern troops entered Washington, large numbers believed President Lincoln did
184 intend invasion, but when the Potomac was eldon, Warrenton, Fayetteville, as in o laces nearer Washington, the same sentiments re proclaimed. They feel grievously wronged, and deplore the necessity which calls them to

Iltogethe: the crops are pronounced "tremen-lous." At Richmond, Va., the price of fresh seef was 16 cents a few days ago; hams, 14 to 15 was 10 cents a new days ago; name, 15 to 1

mates the number at not less than 150,000, in-cluding 60,000 or 70,000 Virginians.

The statements above given are of value only as the result of intelligent observation. It is posas the result of intelligent observation. It is paid that some of them are wide of the mark. Southern News.

The Louisville Courier, of yesterday, con the following letter from one of its Virginia cor-The longest day in the year, and such swelter-ng heat! I know not how Pahrenheit rates it,

ing heat! I know not how Fahrenheit rates it, but of this much I am cognizant, that after a half mile tramp to the headquarters of our brigade with the morning report, an hour of severe drilling in three inch dust, and a walk across sunny fields to town, I am not much in the humor for corresponding. But frequent and prolix letters since the campaign commenced will excuse any stupidity in this.

There is positively nothing new, and were I a local editor, the temptation to commit suicide on We—that is Major Pope and Col. Duncan's attalions—are encamped pleasantly on the Fair

and upon the identical ground where Braddock lay for months prior to his march upon Fort Pitt. We fondly trust that there is nothing ominous of disaster in this fact. Rather there is the con stant reflection that here Washington displayed his first generalship, and amid these then wilder-ness solitudes, was trained and schooled in the great work of rescuing the fairest land on earth from boucage. A land that is now menaced by foes more intolerant than the Hessian of Britain, and is defended by men who know their rights, and dare maintain them.

most every lecture room and empty hall in the city contains a perfect bound of the fair sex, from nine o'clock in the morning until six in the afternoon, sewing away, as if for dear life, upon coats, pants and shirts for the volunteers.

and dare maintain them.

The headquarters of Gen. Johnston are at the residence of Col. Fountieroy, late of the Federal army. There he is awaiting the movements of the enemy, and devising plans for the prosecu-

tion of the campaign.

Sergeant Major Parker, of Duncan's battalion, returned from Richmond this morning. The companies of Captains Thompson and Fitzhugh, of Kentucky, for which Parker was sent, have united their fortunes with a Virginia regiment. spatched to Harper's Ferry to punish the Linthe Virginians after our evacuating the place. se church cellar full of guns, and captured sev-

Yesterday Lieut. Col. Bowman, of the Federa army, was taken by one of our pickets and brought into camp. He will be sent to Richmond.

The health of the Kentuckians continues good, with the exception of the prevalence of measles in Capt. Bowman's company.

SE DE KAY.

never would submit to coercion, and applying for a position under the State of Virginia, will soon be published, as we learn.—Richmond Enquirer. -A COMPORTABLE CONSCIENCE.-The Rich

good Willig, of the 24th, says of Captain Ball. who was captured at Alexandria: Captain M. D. Ball, of the Fairfax Cavalry He took the oath because it was the only fon of release allowed him, and it was abso-necessary for him to visit his home. His

## INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

Our Army Correspondence. ward March to sace Baggage-"About face"-Col. -Col. Wallace's Attack on Romney causes the Rebels | the soldier. to Retreat from Hurper's Ferry-Trouble in Camp-More important to saze the Eaggage of the Camp than the Lives of the Men-Union Men of Maryland all right, but somewhat astonished at Col. Wallace's Mocements-Matters and things in general, all from

a Reliable Source. St. Nicholas Hotel, Cumberland, Md., June 20, 1861. remembered by the citizens of this city, inasmuch ments of Col. Wallace.

killed more than half of the Cumberland Guard and took the rest prisoners; that they then marched on to Piedmod. had laid the town in ashes, and an advance guard of 1,400 cavalry were speeding on to Cumberland, followed up by 2,000 infantry, accompanied by a battery, with the intention of annihilating our regiment and burning the city. With such a report, and from a seemingly authentic source, judge of the effect of the news at the city as well as at the camp. We had no artillery nor cavalry, and numbered less than one fourth their force. To stop at our camp would be madness, inasmuch as our camp ground does not furnish a position to contend with such a superior force. Orders were immediately given to strike tents, pack up provisions and move to the opposite side of the town, where we could, with the superior advantages of the position, give the rebels a fight. In less than an hour everything was placed aboard wagons, carts and drays, and we were prepared to move at a moment's warning. Meanwhile the greatest excitement prevailed in town. The people were busy in removing their families, while the Home Guards, summoned by the ringing of bells, seized their makets to assist in defending their town. The intention of the little proposed to fill the vacancy. The choice is a good one—the best that could be made—and it will be no fault of Captain Lyman if he does not have the best company in the regiment to the commissions of the little provides the captaint of the Piezing of the state.

The rolls have been opened for re enlistment for the war this week. It seems that a good many of the boys have had their fill of "soger-ing," judging by the way the rolls are being filled. Only about 300 of the regiment will go for the war, and officers lave received furioughs to got on the strength of the regiment will go for the war, and officers lave received furioughs to got of indicate provides in many of the persuance in difficulty in filling up the ranks. Nearly all the commissioned officers will experience to the opposite side

ongly identified themselves with the recent my assertions as to his emiciency. Detail of the safety of their city will be at Indianapolis soon to recruit for Capt. Lyman's company.

The vote of Allegheny county at the Congressed them to the last fend them to the last

Scouts came in every little while, who in their fright announced that the enemy were advancing swiftfly upon us with a force of one thousand men; again others had seen a force of at least two thousand, on a different route and within six miles. Madam Rumor increased the forces and speed of approach until it decreased the distance between them and us. We had heard nothing definite, but what we learned (coming from those who were known to be loyal) putting all the reports together, and knowing that the bridge had been burned, telegraph wires cut and nothing seen or heard from the guard at the bridge, we were satisfied of two things, that a large force was rapidly approaching, and that in our position, should they be as numerous as reported, we should not be able to stand our ground without a heavy loss of life. Our Colonel, being as cautious as he is brave, took the safest side and ordered the buggage train to move at 12 M., guarded by company A. In a few moments, hearing that they were right on us, we gathered our arms and moved to the northward of the city about two miles, and halted. The roads were excessively dusty, which, with a sultry atmosphere and the melting rays of the sum made the much testibly.

Lyman's company.

The vote of Allegheny county at the Congressional election last week, when ex-Gov. Thomas, who is a Union man, and accused by his enemies as a free-soiler, was elected without the slightest opposition, was a test of the Union sentiment in time of peace and quiet—but the movements made on Wednesday, when danger threatened, gave us full-assurance that the Union sentiment of this section was more than tongue deep—when men rallied, willing to defend our glorious Union even with their lives. The Maryland Union men man, and accused by the imposition, was a test of the Union sentiment in time of peace and quiet—but the movements made on Wednesday, when danger threatened, gave us full-assurance that the Union sentiment of this section was more than tongue deep—when men rallied, two inches of the shell and then went out. The vandals destroyed some of the largest Columbiads, knocked off the trunions with sledge hammers, &c. An extensive factory of late has been in successful operation for some time past, and they have been turning out from forty to fifty gun carriages every twenty-four hours. Work is kept up day and night.

At Manassas and Fairfax Court House the mil-At Manassas and Fairfax Court House the military movements of Gen. Beauregard are progressing with great rapidity. Gen. Beauregard is almost idolized by the troops, and an early march upon Alexandria is anticipated. Our informant thinks that a decisive blow will be struck by our troops this week. When he left the opposing armies were within six miles of each other, almost face to face. Our troops are scouring the country in all directions. Sherman's battery holds the first position of the Federalists on the approach to Alexandria. Our informant states that on his return he encountered daily from 500 to 1,000 troops on their way to the seat of war.

—The Richmond correspondent of the Charles.

-The Richmond correspondent of the Charles-ton Courier, under date of June 26th, writes as miles, and halted. The roads were excessively dusty, which, with a sultry atmosphere and the melting rays of the sun, made the march terribly disagreeable. Col. Wallace, after viewing the different positions of the country, called the regiment to order and gave the command "about face." The long head of Colonel Wallace was apparent to us privates, as we moved back towards town, with a quick step and light hearts. Our move was for better protection and also a decoy. Some men of the Eleventh Regiment are rudely criticising the military moves of our campaign, scathing with their gigantic brains, coupled with their vast military experience, (two months service in the Volunteer Militia,) the vast plans of General Scott, and completely wiping out the name of Col. Wallace. We hope the editors of Indiana papers will have better sense and judgment than to publish the accounts written by these idiots, who, while they boast long and-loudly of their bravery, are the biggest cowards and most contemptible fools in the regiment. We also hope that the reports which men who have gone home, or who may go home at the end of the three months, may circulate, derogatory to the officers or the regiment, will not be allowed publicity. Many who at In the meantime, troops are still pouring into Virginia, and being sent to various points. Arms and munitions of war are springing into existence almost every hour, and we are preparing as efficiently for the struggle as if it were to endure the a civil point of view, as rapidly as circum-inces will permit, the wheels of Government is being geared and the machinery set in mo-in. The old adage that "large bodies move owly," meets its falsification every hour. The erations of the various departments are in full ast, and from the President down to the errand y, every man moves as if he was a confeden

on of steel springs. Nor is this activity confined lone to the Government. Artizans and mer hants have all the work they can do in supplying the demands upon their several vocations inci-dent to the presence of an army of needful sol Blacksmiths are fabricating Bowie knives; ma chinists are making arms, and altering flint to percusion locks; millers are turning out flour; bakers are kneading bread by the ton, while late, derogatory to the officers or the regiment, their country's call, volunteered to protect her, expected—first, fighting; then, play. They talk about being prisoners, convicts, not being in a agured day and night to supply the wants of the age, all find ready sale. The frequent arrival here of poorly uniformed companies keep the ladies likewise up to their elbows in business. Al and come when they please, even when we have

"War Prospects.

Washisurov, Thursday, June 27.

It is not denied by Mr. Seward, in his dispatch of yesterday, that Jefferson Davis has written a letter to the President, deprecating the continuance of the war. But the existence of such setter is not confirmed. Mr. Seward merely alleged that no offer of compromise has been made. Pre sident Davis very recently declared, in his lette to the Maryland Committee, that he would never make another overture for a negotiation, I would accept one. It may be well doubted whe er any letter or overture of any kind has been or will be received by Mr. Lincoln from Mr. Davis. out, at any rate, no terms of compromise will be stened to by this Administration, or will be proposed by Congress at the coming session.

The Executive Government will press the winow with all the ability which they possess, for

into camp. He will be sent to Richmond.

The health of the Kentuckians continues good, with the exception of the prevalence of measles in Capt. Bowman's company.

SE DE KAY.

—The Richmond Flying Artillery left Richmond to join Gen. Wise's division on Friday last.

—A Double Traitor.—The advance brigade of Cadwallader, near Romney, was commanded by Geo. H. Thomas, a renegade Virginian, formerly of Third Artillery, now Second Cavalry, U. S. Army. A letter of his declaring that he never would submit to coercion, and applying for a position under the State of Virginia, will soon be published, as we learn.—Richmond Enquirer.

—A Comfortable Conscience.—The Richmond Enquirer.

—A Comfortable Conscience.—The Richmond Enquirer.

The bealth of the Kentuckians continues good, with all the ability which they possess, for they act under the menaces of the New York war press, and know that they must "pack up their trunks and be off," if they don't take Richmond before the tenth of July. They have as much idea of getting Richmond by that time, as they have of grabbing the moon. They can not move in any direction without imminent peril—not from Fortress Monroe, not from their Alexandria lines and not even from the Maryland and Pennsylvania line. But they will make demands upon Congress for money, men, &c., of so pressing a nature, as to show that they intend to propose to strike some important blow. Thus, they will avoid the necessity of "packing their trunks," at least under the menaces of the New York war they act under the menaces of the New York war press, and know that they must "pack up their trunks and be off," if they don't take Richmond before the tenth of July. They have as much idea of getting Richmond by that time, as they have of grabbing the moon. They can not move in any direction without imminent peril—not from Fortress Monroe, not from their Alexandria lines and not even from the Maryland and Pennsylvania lines and not even from the Maryland and Pennsylvania lines and not even from the Maryland and Pennsylva they may be enabled to report, as an excuse for non-compliance of orders, their failure to obtain

Patterson's force. But it is not believed that Gen. Johnson is not authorized to cross the Po-

COLLAPSE OF THE STATE BANKING SYSTEM The late riots at Milwaukee show the utter disre The late riots at Milwaukee show the utter dispute and detestation into which the State banki system has fallen in the West, and the developments in connection with the Allany bank coupled with the suicide of Gilbert L. Wilson, a likely to lead to its speedy collapse here.—N. Hereid.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, VEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

Now any volunteer who will, after he returns home, say a single word against the general man-Regiment from Cumberland only a feint-A back- agement of the regiment, and complain of the officers, he should be frowned upon, and consid-Wallace, Gen. Patterson and Gen. Scott no Concards ered as one who wished to act the rowdy, and not But I have wandered from my story.

halted just outside the city, where (with the natural advantages, and the numerous stone walls, trees, and brick houses in the vicinity,) we could have made it hot work for the rebels. Here we waited for them until the safe arrival of the Home Guard revealed the facts. Some of these officers-idiots, cowards, and poor specimens at EDITOR SENTINEL: Quiet reigns again in Cumberland. Yesterday was a day that will long be bravery has been compromised by the nove

as they experienced the sad forebodings of that ford two and a half miles, to secure all our valsame reign of terror which has held sway in this uable baggage, so that, if we should be overtheir own quiet city. The pictures of suffering equipage than any Southern regiment possesses. and terror which newspapers have presented, this point, just outside of the town, where be caused by Jeff. Davis's lovers of liberty—were could fight them to advantage. Had they not seen by us yesterday, painted in their brightest followed us, thinking that we had retreated, colors: "The bridge at 21," which has been wearied with their long march, and having gained guarded by the Home Guard of Cumberland, (and when attacks have been threatened or expected, by an additional force from our regiment,) was burned in spite of the efforts of the before they could have completely routed them before they could rally. This plan was divulged gallant twenty-six, who have gained the reputa to leading citizens of the city before we left, who tion of Spartan valor for their defense of the bridge. Three thousand of the Virginia chivalry marched boldly up, and after a brilliant charge of it not be called a retreat, for why did we an hour and a half, succeeded with a slight loss on their side, in taking the bridge from the plucky twenty-six of the Cumberland Home Guard. This little band fought the hosts of the chivalry of the F. F. V.'s more than an hour, and finding that they could not longer sustain their ground, spiked their cannon, a six-pounder, threw it into the river, and retreated to Comberland without the loss of a man. After they had gone, fear-lessly and boldly marched on the brave rebel cavalry and infantry—and burned the bridge.

I presume this brilliant victory will be heralded thoughout the South with the usual extrava moved back to camp this morning. We have a

summoned by the ringing of bells, seized their muskets to assist in defending their town. The telegraph announced to the people of Frostburg, Mt. Savage and the mining regions, the danger threatening Cumberland, who railied in large numbers, and came to town, prepared for a fight. Old men and boys came flocking in from the country with their trusty rifles, to do what they could, as the report reached them of our precarious situation. You can well imagine the condition of things in the city, with an internal foe, secretly rejoicing, while the Union men have strongly identified themselves with the Federal Government, fearful for the safety of their city

were killed.

DEAR SENTINEL:-Amid a scene of the wildest excitement throughout our camp, I hasten to give free country, and such like expressions, because Col. Wallace brings them up to the camp regulations, and will not allow two or three hundred to be loafing about town, and have liberties to go

Yesterday our scouts, twelve in number, had

thirty baggage wagons, with a hundred horses, harnessed, ready to start at an hour's warning, and when 5,000 rebels, thirsting for our hearts' blood, are within twenty-five miles of us. Men whine and mutter at their officers, and call Col.

Wellses and mutter at their officers, and call Col. Wallace mean and cross, and have the conceit to and under command of D. B. Hay, of Indianapothink that he wishes only to deprive them of plea-sure. Men who thought that to go soldiering was to go on a general good bust and to have a gay time, being held by the only rules necessary for an efficient and to be depended on military or-ganization, are hurling anathemas at the resi-came upon them in a ravine in the mountain, and ment, writing home reports to injure it in recruit, came upon them in a ravine in the mountain, ing, secretly hoping it will burst up at the end of although there were forty-one of them in three months. They don't appreciate anything. Still and succeeded in killing seven of them and from this class are made up the aforesaid skillful military engineers and generals, who are pitching into our grand movements. They are in favor of Hay received three very severe wounds—two all starting, and sweep trees, mountains, men, shots and one sabre wound. One ball struck him niggers and all into the Gulf without further cere in the left shoulder, another in the right thigh. mony, and think that it is owing to the cowardice of Col. Wallace, Gen. Patterson and Lieut. Gen. Scott that it isn't done. We trust and believe upon the saddle; the ball struck above the hip, that the people of Indiana have more confidence in the military skill and knowledge of the officers about four inches below, upon the inner side. But of the Eleventh, who have, by their own morethe most frightful wound is the one received ring the campaign, viz.: the Harper's from the sabre; it is upon the right side of the Ferry evacuation.

The people of the old Hoosier State have al ready reason to be proud of the 11th Regiment. They have accomplished a mission. The bril liant dash made at Romney, where they routed five hundred men, struck terror into the hearts of all, he would not even let them assist him out, the rebels, who immediately retreated from Har-per's Ferry, thus throwing that important post into the hands of the Federal troops. The Bal-timore and Ohio Road is now entirely in Government hands, which will be in running order in a few weeks. (Vide Philadelphia North American, 20th inst.) This move is attributed to the order of Gen. Patterson, but is due entirely to the gallant Colonel who leads us. After such an adof Hay, who was very weak from overlant Colonel who leads us. After such an advantage gained for our country as that, by one regiment alone, let not a single paper give ear to words of complaint, uttered by a single man, but herald this grand accomplishment throughout the domains of Hoosjerdom, and place it high to our credit. If one regiment is not entirely perfect in all its arrangements, (according to some men's talk,) remember that officials who have seen others, place us far above many of the Eastern regiment and the forward many of the Eastern regiment. giments, and the Government considers General evening but three, two of them came in to day.

service," and we have the honor to be under his and the other, Mr. John Hollenback, of com-

command. This is the opinion of military men: pany B, was found dead this morning by our men

As soon as the news reached camp, a detail of men was started to assist our boys, but about four miles below they were met by a guard who informed them that our boys had all escaped, so they returned, but were again dispatched at two o'clock this morning. Three companies were sent this morning who returned about three o'clock this afternoon bringing the dead body of poor Hollenback. They found him at a house about one mile beyond where the fight took place. He was lying upon the porch and could not have been dead more than twenty minutes when we arrived, as the body was yet warm. He had been pierced in the thigh by a bayonet, and had received three shots-two in the right leg below the knee, and the other immediately through he was deliberately murdered this morning, while being conveyed along a prisoner, as a man by the name of Thomas, who had secreted himself in the that the pistol could not have been over six inches military affairs, who are given responsible posts, over the heads of experienced officers of the reg Besides, the physicians say he could not have lived more than thirty minutes after he received the wound in the body. A woman, at the house tains and Lieutenants are to be of his creation where the body was found, says they so we are informed by the Adjutant General of the State Militia, in a late general order. Why had seven of their own men that were dying when is the power to select their own officers taker evidence there were about 23 killed on the spot and certainly not less than 18.

Scarcely one of our men but what had more or less bullet holes through their hats or some parts of their clothing, and frequently skin marks, showing that they had made hair-breadth escapes. after discharging all their shots, they went in with

their muskets and bayoness. ganzas, magnifying our little squad of 26 to 5,000 black abolitionists. But you will wonder why the people of Cumberland were thrown into such a state of consternation—having achieved so much with so few—and with a regiment to defend them. The morning train, which leaves here at 6 A. M., came tearing back into town, bringing a report that the bridge had been destroyed by 3,000 rebels, who, in their charge, most daring and skillful skirmishes I ever k ew of, and is considered so by every one here. They must all have fought like tigers, to have come off ments. I don't know whether these charges are besides several guns and revolvers.

We received the glad tidings to-day that two Pennsylvania regiments were encamped five miles north of us, immediately upon the State line. They are to remain there for the present, but will come to our assistance whenever necessity de-

Camp Correspondence---Movenients in Western Virginia --- A Good Prospect of Somebody Being Hurt. DEAR SENTINEL: I snatch a moment in the herry and bustle of this now military encampment to drop you a very hasty line. The hills here are dotted with tents. Barker's splendid company of cavalry are here, and the 3d, 4th, 17th ar 19th Obio. The 8th and 10th Indiana and Loomis battery of artillery marched toward Buchanan, a town twenty-seven miles south of here, night b fore last, and had a skirmish this morning at Elk born bridge with a force of secessionists who had possession of the bridge. It is reported this after noon (3 o'clock) that Wise, with a large force, on the march in this direction, and has occup Newton and Buchanan, twenty-seven miles south of this place. The report is confirmed by good authority. Our brigade is now moving in that direction. There is here all the noisy bustle and

preparation of war-not only the "pomp and cir-cumstance," but the reality. In the next room to which I write are twenty prisoners, mostly very influential men. Among them is the Hon. Ben. Wilson, a member of the Richmond Convention, a celebrated lawyer, and a man of fine talent. They are impatiently awaiting their trial.

I have no time for further writing. The streets are crowded with wagons of provisions, ammuni tion, stores, &c., hurrying forward to the troops that are leaving hourly. It is evident that something is going to be done. There will either be a thing is going to be done. There will either be a "fight or a foot race"—perhaps both. Gen. Rosecraus is here, busy as ever Napoleon was in any of his campaigns—now receiving a messenger or scout, tracing maps, dictating orders, signing requisitions for horses, money, &c., all as quietly as if it was the merest business. He is a very pleasant, urbane gentleman, and military all over.

As ever. For the Daily State Sentinel To the Public. Hon, G. W. Julian, in a letter written fro

Washington to the Centerville Republican, a paper conducted by his brother, denies that any authority was given to me by the President or War Department to raise a regiment in this State. The authority given is simply this, the President of the United States addressed a note to Governor Morton, over his own signature, requesting him to accept a regiment from me as one of the attending the exercises and evincing the best of six called for in a requisition issued a day or so before that time, with which request Governor will find a cordial welcome in that best society which a well conducted University always gathers which a well conducted University always gathers which a well conducted University always gathers will for the request is which a well conducted University always gathers will for the request for the property of the University, and best wishes accompany Capt. Strewart and his gallant command, and we have no doubt they Morton has complied. This written request is now on file in the Governor's office, and may be seen by any body having the curiosity to inquire for it. If Julian or any body else inquired of he President in regard to the matter, the above reformation was undoubtedly given. In this infew; but like most cowards, he is cold-blooded, untruthful and malignant. I appeal with entire confidence to all who have known him intimately for the last twenty years, that there is no period within that time in which he has not been engaged in a brawl with somebody whom he was agged in a brawl with somebody whom he was power, and generally through the press, whenever power attacking and defaming by all the means in his power, and generally through the press, whenever power attacking and defaming by all the means in his power, and generally through the press, whenever power, and generally through the press, whenever power attacking and defaming by all the means in his power, and generally through the press, whenever power attacking and defaming by all the means in his power, and generally through the press, whenever power attacking and defaming by all the means in his power, and generally through the press, whenever pressure that the take care of that interest of the Navy, lor four years, if he would interest of the Navy gives time easily of Secretary which the last care of that interest and feed all the world and "the rest of resign. The Secretary is regarded by many as an interest and feed all the world and "the rest of resign. The Secretary is regarded by many as an interest and feed all the world and "the rest of that he offered to pay the salary of Secretary whell we will be a salary of the Navy powers, that the offered to pay the salary of the Navy powers, if he would interest of that he offered to pay the salary of the Navy powers, the take care of that the offered to p power, and generally through the press, whenever he had access to one of the papers of his district. His character in this respect is too well known in Eastern Indiana to require comment, and it is able to command the armies of the world, and efectly certain that if he had not been engaged crush out all kinds of rebellions before Christmas

ment of a case.

His election last fall was entirely owing to running on the credit of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. Had it been any other time, he would have been badly beaten, and as it was, he fell largely behind his party in the district. nclusion. I denounce this man, and publish him o the world as a coward, a liar, and a humbug who should receive a kick from every honest man S. MEREDITH. who passes him.

Allen Minor. In answer to the inquiry of a "Subscriber," we nuote the following from the naturalization law (Bentley's Digest, page 35):

"The children of persons duly naturalized under any laws of the United States, or who, previous to the passing of any law on the subject, by the Government of the United States, may have become citizens of any one of the said States, under the laws thereof, being under the age of 21 years at the time of their parents being so naturalized or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be con-

For the Daffy State Sentinel. Military Appointments. NASSVILLE, IND., June 29, 1861. EDITOR SENTINEL: As devoted to the Unfor as any man, and as anxious for the maintenance of its integrity by all the mouns at the disposal of the Federal Government, I insist, it by no means follows that those in power should be per-

mitted, without censure, to make the present

troubles the means of promoting their party fa-

vorites to important posts, to the detriment of the public service. Is it true that the Federal army is to be filled up with Democratic privates, and officered by Republicane? Let us look into the record. Gen-

erals Wool and Harney are in retirement. the body near the heart. It is very evident that erans of the regular army, heroes of many battles bushes near the road, heard them forcing him to erals Banks and Schenck, and Colonels and Mawade the river last night, and his clothes showed jors by the score - wholly unacquainted with

they passed her house. According to the best from the regiments and given to one man? Is Gov. Morton, who has no military experience, more competent to select capable officers than those composing the companies and regiments, who have opportunity of determining the qualifications of the aspirants, and who are deeply interested in the selection of their leaders? The Federal Army should be officered by competent Not any one of them shot less than sixteen car-tridges, as their weapons show; and all say that publicans find the privates in their own ranks. It is said, and I admit with some show of reason, heir muskets and bayoness.

I am sorry I have not time to give you more of sitions in the Federal Army likely to be distin

actionary movement will spring up. It is useless right disunionists in every county in the State, who privately avail themselves of every opportunity to foster dissensions in the Union ranks, and the apparent political turn given our present national troubles, in the appointments to which I have alluded, is to them a delicious morsel. Having which is the property of the second of the

mands them, so do not be surprised if you hear of some fun hereabouts shortly.

In great haste, yours,

In great haste, yours, of cool courage, evidenced in the Mexican was in every respect competent, not given the com-mand of a regiment?" These are questions which must shortly be answered. They are being al-

The State University. The State University at Bloomington held mual commencement last week, with more than usual success The Baccalaurente Sermon of President Nutt

on the 23d ult., has been published by the Senior Class, and is an able discourse. On Monday evening Rev. Samuel Hibben d ivered an address before the Philomathean Soc ty; subject-American Civilization-which was very patriotic, an argument for the Union, and

ould have been appropriately entitled—the politeal history and destiny of the United States, Forsyth Wilson, Esq., of New Albany, Ind., addressed the Athenian Society on Tuesday evening. Subject—"How and what to be." The clocution of theorator was somewhat a reminder ready to move, being fully armed, equipped, &c. of the foot-lights insomuch that the stage whisper was totally inaudible to the audience. The sub-

address abounded in learned illustration and prac-tical allusions, was full of point and pith and left on the hearer an earnest desire to be, and nobly o be, a true man. The "Sigma Chi" Society and a large audi-ence were delighted and refreshed, in the midst of commencement speeches, by a poem by W. W. Fosdick, Esq., of Cincinnati, on Wednesday

Thursday at 10 A. M. Wm. K. Edwards, of Terre Haute, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, Terre Haute, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, delivered an appropriate and eloquent address of Investiture of Dr. Nutt, President elect of the University, which was followed by the Inaugural of the President; subject—State Education—the necessity for State Universities. Any present notice of these performances would be too meager, and we hope to see them, published. The graduation of the second seed of the s ating class of this year, numbering twenty-two, in their performances of Thursday afternoon and Friday morning showed excellences which this versity has everything to hope of honor and use-fulness from so talented and ambitious young

Random Thoughts from the Country. the war. Capt. Bracken's cavalry company will warmand rumors of wars engross the attention of editors and readers of newspapers, a letter from stance, as well as in a thousand others, this man the country will, perhaps, scarcely attract atten-Julian has wilfully and deliberately lied. From the beginning of this war until the present time, he has not only done nothing in aid and facts concerning the resources and capabiliof raising our armies, either by word or deed, fies of our country. In the short space of time a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet:
but has been engaged in malignant and slansince this war has commenced there have been Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is a but has been engaged in malignant and slanderous attacks upon some of those who were struggling to maintain the honor of the flag and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. Personally, as is well known in the county where he lives, he is a great coward and submits with the utmost humility to any indignities that with the utmost humility to any indignities that have a full force. The farming interest, which have a full force this war mustered into the service of the United States must be successful man, more must be some two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers, drawn from the farms and workshops and other pursuits of industry; yet all branches of business have a full force. The farming interest, which have a full force that he offered to pay the salary of Secretary that he offered to pay the salary of Secretary mustered into the service of the United States must be mustered into the service of the United States must be must be mustered into the service of the United States must be must b

for the last two months in villifying me, the same amount of malice and falsehood would have been the Great, regretting that there is no more worlds have its desti to conquor, no more rebellions to put down and the present. engaged in attacking my qualifications for a mili-no more traitors to hang and no more wrongs to tary position. Without intending to say anything be corrected. With all the vast resources at the on that subject, I may state with great propriety, that his capacity for judging of the qualifications of any body for any purpose is very limited. He and that the millineum is at hand. In addition of any body for any purpose is very limited. He is bimself in every respect a miserable failure.

He was admitted to practice law twenty years ago, but up to this time he has never occupied even a third-rate position at the bar in Eastern Indiana. He has never had practice enough to impute to it carry sublunary event which now happens. Births, deaths, marriages, floods, storms, and all convalsions natural, social behalf, and nearly all the pious clergy are offer ing prayers and thanks to God for a warlike spirit, all the ability the human heart possesses for the keep soul and body together, and the mystery has been for many years how he lived; although he looked as if he had some sense, and appeared to talk well, his total want of capacity was painfully manifest the moment he undertook the manage we not hope that all mischief will soon have an be carried too far, and may conduce to positive

> Betts not in Washington. Just as we expected, the report started by the

From a general acquaintance with the handwriting of Mr. Botts, we were convinced that the letter signed with his name which we received from Washington on Tuesday last, and published in our columns, yesterday, was really his, and in that belief we laid it before our readers. We are now bound to state, however, that on comparing the hand writing with undoubted specimens of that of Mr. Botts, as we were yesterday enabled adjoining counties. The Colonel was met at the the hand writing with undoubted specimens of that of Mr. Botts, as we were yesterday enabled to do, we are led to believe that the letter is a forgery. At the same time, we yesterday caused inquiries to be made for Mr. Botts in Washing. In admirer, and escorted to his residence. The clude that he is not there, and has not been there. discipline.

nice of the New York Journal of Commerce

War Movements. WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 29. The campaign in Virginia as planned and pro-The campaign in Virginia as planned and pro-mulgated by the press, will certainly be very ex-tensive, and if carried out with energy, will open the first chapter of a great war. The Confede-rates do not underate the resources of the Gov-ernment, nor the comprehensive strategy of Gen. Scott. They are evidently active, with a view to the defensive, at least for the first campaign; though in case of disasters to our armies, they certainly intend to assume the offensive. I am the more convinced, by recent develop

thousand raw troops, with inexperienced Generals, into a country which is naturally so capable of defense, and which is full of armed men, and where every hill presents a masked battery, and every copse covers an ambush. Gen. Scott will ently wait till he gets well drilled troops and

Government. Mr. Johnson is, in a few days, to leave for the theatre of operations. This plan is to test the question of the strength of the Union sentiment in Tennessee. He believes, that if East Tennessee be supplied with arms, she will not only be able to restore her own independence, but relieve from the oppression of the secession powers, the whole of Middle Tennessee. He is to raise a very large corps of mounted riflemen in Tennessee, while Col. Robert Anderson, of Sumter memory, will raise ten thousand volunteer troops in Kentucky. Col. Anderson is to be commissioned as Brigadier General, but is to have the command of the whole expedition, with an army of fifteen thousand. Kentuckians and esseeans. The Government is to furnish the arms, equipments, &c., for this army. Taking possession of Eastern Tennessee, this army of liberation will prevent supplies of troops of provisions from being sent through that region, to

The expeditions for the sea coasts of the sece-ded States are as much relied upon by the Gov-ernment, as the means of harassing the Confederates, as any operations in the interior. They are to be arranged on a large scale. It is thought that the expeditions should be got off from New York, Boston, or Fortress Monroe as soon as possible, so as ts reach their positions before the high winds of the middle of August. The idea life. They are to be landed occasionally at dif ferent points, and make sudden attacks, and re-treat again to their vessels. By concert, the whole force can be brought to bear at once upon some exposed and important point. The Government purchases some more fine steamers for the purpose. They bought two in New York this week; both built by Mr. Webb, and intended for sea-going ships.

The Passage of the Two Indiana Reg iments To-day for Virginia-Other Regiments Ready to Move, &c.

ready discussed at public meetings, and I fear will greatly interrupt the harmony of the people in the present contest against the rebels.

FOR THE UNION.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

For the Daily State Sentinel.

For the Daily State Sentinel. with the Enfield rifle, sweet bayonets. The flanking companies are also armed with the Enfield gun, and eight companies with the latest pattern of the United States musket, percussion cap; a regimental band of twenty-six musicians accompanying them. The regiment is fully armed a coutered, &c., and are said to be a splendid bod of men. Their uniform consists of a gray cassi net with a black stripe down the legs, and

> The officers of the Seventeenth Regiment are number of troops are in this regiment as in th Fifteenth, and they also have a body of skirmishers, the whole being similarly armed and accountered. The same number of musicians constitute

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments are ready to move, being fully armed, equipped, &c. The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments State troops, enlisted for one year, are also ready, and waiting for orders to move into active service. The contracts for the arming, uniforming, and equipping of ten regiments within fifteen days have been awarded, and ten thousand more men will be ready for the wars by the fifteenth of this month. They have, also, two cavalry companies, one to leave on Thursday and one on Monday. The State of Indiana has won for herself an undying fame for the promptitude and efficienan undying fame for the promptitude and efficiency exhibited in sending forth her volunteers through her indefatigable Governor, Judge Morton, while the State of Ohio has not now a com

pletely uniformed regiment in the field. Gov-ernor Morton took the responsibility, and has succeeded. Governor Dennison did not take the Baquirer. on and handsomely entertained on their arrival in Cin cinnati by T. F. Shaw, Esq., S. F. Covingron notice would be too long to enumerate. The Uni- Esq., Mr. Jarraov of the Gibson House, and the proprietor of the Madison House, and others men representing her.

The Board of Trustees, for financial reasons, at oil shed the chair of English literature.

The stranger visiting Bloomington at the comwhich compliment is duly appreciated by the peo Stewart's cavalry company will also leave this

will do efficient service and still further add to the credit which Indiana has thus far gained in MR. Epiron. -In times like the present, when leave as soon as they receive their equipments which will be in a short time.

President Lincoln's Advisers. The Washington correspondent of the Cincin nati Enquirer states the following in reference to

not know. The President quickly said, with warmth, "Sir, what do you know? It appears to me you do not know anything." cuse this digression, as it is due to the count that it should know something about the have its destinies in their hands in a period like

Too Far.

The New York Times is so full of the favor end? Let us hope for the best and fear no evil. evils by misleading people as to their causes.

Bartholomew county, Ind., July 1, 1861.

There is no doubt that secession has derange the money market. Everybody knows that; but the Times has discovered that secession is responsible for the Milwaukee bank riots. We ha New York Tribune that Hon. John Minor for it—that a reckless and unprincipled system of Borrs was in Washington, for the purpose of banking, which existed before secession, and claiming a seat in Congress from the Richmond which seemed to seek how not to have good district, turns out to be a hoax. That paper of Saturday says:

Saturday says:

Secession is very wicked—execrable, in fact,

From a True Friend of Boughas. Editor N. Y. Freeman's Journal:

DEARBIR:-"Douglas is dead." Such are the

sad words we now hear from every tongue, and read from every paper. How little did you or I think, when you were here in January, 1860, that you would have to pen the above sorrowful news in 1861, and yet it is a sad reality. To those who were his true friends without a motive, how sad and melancholy to think they have lost such a man, and at such a time—so young, and yet so great. I can hardly realize that God in his mercy has taken from us, in his prime, so good and useful a man. You and I know how faithful the gallant Senator Douglas was to his country and friends. Let us look back to 1854, and think of all the abuse that was beaped upon him for bat thing boldly for the rights of adopted citizens; and, strange to say, in six short years many adopted citizens proved so ungrateful as to forget his labors in their behalf. I do gratefully thank my countrymen that they, at least, did not forget his labor of love. To those who proved ungrateful—even to abuse him in latter days—I will offer no hard words; their own conscience must be a ranking monitor of condennation. racking monitor of condemnation. What can be thought of those who, in 1854, denounced him as every thing that was terrible; in 1856 very little better. In 1858 they discovered, all of a sudden, that he was a great and honest man, and a true patriot. In 1860 these same men found out they were mistaken, and that the great Douglas was only "a trimmer," heaping all kinds of slanders on bilm and his acts. In 1861 these same fellows on bilm and his acts. In 1861 these same fellows cried lustily, "Douglas! Douglas! save us, or we are lost!" and they might have added, "from our own iniquity." He—gallant man that he was—forgot their treatment of him, and only thought of his suffering country, responded to the call, and with the assistance of the noble Crittenden, made an effort to save the country from bloodshed and ruin, and would have succeeded, but the same men that cried out "crucify him" in 1854, discovered again that he was not to be trusted—that he was only breaking u their (Republican) party—that the South only "meant scare," and all would be well after the 4th of March. The 4th of March has "come and gone," and all is not well, somebody is burt and our country is in chaos. And with all this turmoil and destruction, the great, the true, the gallant and noble Douglas is gone, too, never to return. Now, again, these same Catalines disover his worth and greatness, and sing bosannas to his memory. I, at least, doubt their sincerity and will not soon forget the corrupt meanness ex hibited towards this great man by the leaders o the Republican party. I may charitably forgive them, but forget their acts, never, never. Even the ruffianly Herald, of your city can not stop in his death, but must insult his memory by publishing a supposed conversation on his death bed with Bishop Duggan, that all men know never took place, as stated in the Herald. Who se a moment that a correspondent of the Herald would be allowed in the Senator's room while a conversation was going on between the dying statesman and the bishop? You and I know that interlopers of this kind would not be tolerated in so sacred a spot. How, then, could be get his information? Not from the Senator's sad and

The manner of his death and burial is a sour pleasure to us, his real friends, in the midst so much sadness and sorrow.

I see a call published, soliciting subscription to enable the friends to purchase some grounds attached to the grove in which Senator Douglas remains lie, and to mark his last resting place on earth. Will not his Irish, and all Catholic friends respond? Will not our large societies answer such a call—not as societies, as they could not, haps, take the funds of societies for such a purpose—but as individuals? After the usual meetings and transaction of society business, the members could hold a meeting, appoint some committees, collect what each one could, and have the president remit the amount raised to the have the president remit the amount raised to the proper person, with the names of the contributors. I care not how small the sum paid by each; ten cents, with a good intention, is better than ten dollars with a sinister motive. Irish adopted cit izens, will you not respond to the call of your friends in Illinois? Irish girls, what say you to this call? Will you not assist your countrywomen of Chicago with your offerings to build this monument? It is particularly appropriate that you should answer this call. Judge Douglas was your friend while living; let you now, now, no be foryour friend while living; let you, now, no: be for-getful of him, though dead. Your offerings will be a source of pleasant thought to his lonely and

oving widow in her sadness. Yours, Mr. Editor, be the task of re-his friends of their duty towards his mem I am, very truly, yours.

I am, very truly, yours.

J. B. R.

P. S.—I must not be understood as apologizing, in the least degree, for the Disunionists of the South by my strictures on the Republican leaders. I have no sympathy for the man or men who are trying to break up so great a country by dissolution; nor have I any sympathy for those who advocated principles that have brought so great a calamity upon us. Two wrongs never made a right.

J. B. R.

We are permitted by Judge Huntington to make the following extract from a letter-just received from his son, a young Midshipman is the U.S. Navy, who has been detailed for service

on board the splendid war frigate Roanoke;
"U. S. F. ROANOKE, OFF THE BATTERY,
NEW YORK, June 29, 1861. My DEAR FATHER: I have barely time to dro; you a few lines before we weigh anchor. Every thing is ready for us to put to sea, and steam up. We are first to go to Hampton Roads, but whether we are to remain in Chesapsake Bay, I can not

The Roanoke is one of three of the finest ship float. She and the Wabash, and the Ningara are the pride of the Navy, and the admiration o naval men the world over. The Roanoke carrie 40 guns, with a crew of 600 men. Commodore Nicholson, a Marylander by birth, is in command. and no officer in the Navy, distinguished as it al ways has been, for the gallantry of its officers better deserves such a ship. We trust that he, like our own Stringham, will have a flag, and be placed in command of a squadron; and we are glad, too, that one of our own young and leval sons is to see his first service on such a slop and under such an officer.

Thankful for Divine Favor. The Charleston Courier, in an article upo the cause and our duties," thus refers to the onsoling influences of religion and the tokens of Divine favor which have been youchsafed to the Southern cause: and alleger on shooting class

The tokens of the Divine favor with which our cause has been signally blessed, have greatly animated our hopes and sustained our fortitude. We have seen the hand of God in all the events that have marked our progress, and the assurant God is with us, will make us strong and or under the most calamitous adversities our arms may have to sustain. Religion lends its influence to the ennobling and exalting spirit of the cause, and each volunteer feels that in taking up arms in defense of his land and home, he is performing a duty imposed by God, and he lifts his eye to Heaven and prays with faith for the promised defense and blessing. under the most calamit

They who have access to the Throne of Grace They who have access to the Throne of Grace should avail themselves, with earnestness and fervor of this high privilege. They should pray for their sons, and husbands, and kinsman, and friends by name. They should supplicate and intercede for their souls that spiritual blessings be largely bestowed upon them, for their bodies that they be protected from disease and accident they be protected from disease and accident, and in time of battle from injury and death. The prayer of some pious soul may cause the Alm ghty to shield the soldier from the arrows of death. And these faithful supplications may crown onr arms with victory.

The Tribune on the Administration. We capt the following criticisms upon the Administration from the New York Tribune. If the Sentinel should express itself half as strongly in condemnation of the powers that be, the Republicans hereabouts would pronounce it treasons ble. Yet in the Tribune, it is not only tolerated but approved, and by the very same men who would denounce us for expressing similar senti-

- From the private letter of a distinguished Northern statesman, now in Washington, we copy the following paragraph:

"What an outrage on the nation the promotion of Emory is!. It has been brought about by pernicious influences, that have prevailed here ever since Polk's Administration. Oh, Lord, how

—What are these pernicious influences? And how happens it that they remain powerful, even now? These are questions that will have to be now? These are questions that will have to be answered before long.

—An applicant for office under the Federal Administration, not yet having received the appointment he desires, now proposes to go to Washington and establish himself as a correspondent of Judge Magrath, Beauregard and Jeff Davis. By this means he thinks he can shorten the delay in

making out his commission, or perhaps get a much better place than be has asked for. THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADE -A disputch to the Charleston Mercury, dated New Orleans, June 24, 8878:

however; escaped"